

case (across squamosal region) 13; interorbital constriction 4; greatest length of nasals 10; palatal length 10.5; palatilar length 8; length of upper molar series 3.5.

Hab. South face of Mount Elgon, British East Africa. Altitude 9000 feet.

Type. Adult female. Rudd Collection. Original number 442. Collected by Mr. R. Kemp on November 16th, 1909.

The series of Elgon specimens are so much darker in colour than the Tanganyika species that it is necessary to consider them as representing a distinct geographical race and deserving of subspecific rank.

XXX.—*Some Servals and an Otomys from East Africa.*

By R. C. WROUGHTON.

ON comparing some recently received specimens of Serval with those already in the Natural History Museum it appears that there are several forms sufficiently distinct to deserve subspecific names.

The following names have already been used in this group, viz. :—

1776. *Felis serval*, Erxleben, Syst. Regn. An. p. 523.

1781. *Felis capensis*, Forster, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. p. 1.

1820. *Felis galeopardus*, Desmarest, Mamm. p. 227.

1839. *Felis senegalensis*, Lesson, Mag. Zool., Mamm. tab. x.

1893. *Felis togoensis*, Matschie, S.B. Ges. nat. Fr. p. 109.

It has been found impossible to assign a distinct locality to typical *F. serval*; indeed, based as it is on Buffon's "Le Serval," it is clearly inapplicable to any African Cat. Accordingly I propose in this paper to ignore the name altogether in a technical sense, though the vernacular term Serval may still be used. The type locality of the first valid name *Felis capensis* is the Cape of Good Hope; while Matschie (*l. c.*), rightly it seems, places *senegalensis* as a synonym of *galeopardus*. There are thus names for forms from (1) Cape Colony, (2) Senegal, and (3) Togoland; the following forms seem readily distinguishable from any of these.

Felis capensis hindei, subsp. n.

A rather small Serval, with very heavy broad markings.

Fur long and silky (35–40 mm. on back). General colour above "ochraceous buff," paling through "buff" on the flanks to white on the belly. The usual Serval pattern, but the median dorsal lines broken into quite short lengths; all markings very coarse and broad; shoulder-stripes and spots on thighs 15–20 mm. in diameter.

Skull short and broad, with small teeth and bullæ.

Dimensions:—

Head and body (c.) 650 mm.; tail (c.) 300; hind foot 165.

Skull: greatest length 120; basilar length 97; zygomatic breadth 81; combined length of p^3 and p^4 22; length and breadth of upper carnassial 13×6 ; length of lower molar 9.5; bullæ 23.

Hab. East Africa (type from Machakos).

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 98. 1. 5. 3. Collected and presented to the National Collection by Mr. S. L. Hinde.

A series of four specimens sent by Mr. Dundas from Aberdare Range, 7000 feet, are evidently this form.

F. lis capensis kempii, subsp. n.

A Serval rather larger than the last and of a darker colour, with finer markings.

Fur about 30 mm. long on the back and silky, giving a sleek appearance to the coat. General colour above "cinnamon," paling through "buff" on the flanks to white on the belly; black markings fine and small, at most 10–15 mm. in diameter; median dorsal lines almost continuous from shoulders to lower back.

Skull stouter than in *F. capensis hindei*.

Dimensions of type (recorded by Collector):—

Head and body 775 mm.; tail 340; hind foot 182.

Skull: greatest length 126; basilar length 105; zygomatic breadth 87; combined length of p^3 and p^4 23.5; length and breadth of upper carnassial 14.5×6.5 ; length of lower molar 10; bullæ 24.3.

Hab. Kirui, Elgon. Alt. 6000 feet.

Type. Adult male. Rudd Collection. Original number 234. Collected 11th September, 1909, by R. Kemp.

Felis capensis beiræ, subsp. n.

A large Serval, with narrow median dorsal lines much broken up, and spots very small and numerous. Skull, and especially the teeth, peculiarly stout.

Fur short (25–30 mm. on back) and rather coarse.

General colour above "clay-colour," paling through "cream-buff" to white on the belly. Black stripes narrow and spots small, rarely reaching more than 10 mm. in diameter; median dorsal lines much broken up and whole lower back covered with small black spots.

Skull large; teeth very large and stout.

Dimensions of type (measured by the Collector):—

Head and body 837 mm.; tail 315; hind foot 192; ear 91.

Skull: greatest length 128; basilar length 108; zygomatic breadth 91; combined length of p^3 and p^4 26; length and breadth of upper carnassial 16×8 ; length of lower molar 12.3; bullæ 26.5.

Hab. Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

Type. B.M. no. 7. 6. 2. 29. Original number 1749. Collected 23rd December, 1906, by C. H. B. Grant, and presented to the Natural History Museum by Mr. C. D. Rudd.

Otomys irroratus elgonis, subsp. n.

An *Otomys* of the group with a deep and a shallow groove on the lower incisor, which, though by its skull-characters closely allied to *O. i. tropicalis*, falls by its size into the section containing the smaller members of the group.

General colour distinctly darker than in *tropicalis* ("seal-brown" and "mummy-brown" respectively).

Skull shaped much as in *tropicalis*, but in all ways smaller, frontal crests less marked, interorbital area wider.

Dimensions of type:—

Head and body 165 mm.; tail 81; hind foot 27; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 41; basilar length 34; zygomatic breadth 20.5; interorbital breadth 4.6; brain-case breadth 15; diastema 10; upper molar series 9.

Hab. Elgoni, Elgon, B. E. Africa. Alt. 7000 feet.

Type. Old male. Rudd Collection. Original number 340. Collected Dec. 4th, 1909, by R. Kemp.

Seven specimens examined.

From *irroratus nyikæ*, with which it agrees in size, *elgonis* is at once distinguishable by its darker colour and the broad nasals of the former, and the same character, as well as smaller size, separates it from *angoniensis*. It is undoubtedly most closely related to *tropicalis* from Mount Kenya (8000–10,000 feet), and differs entirely from its nearest neighbour *jacksoni* (Mount Elgon, 13000 feet), which has two deep grooves on the lower incisor.